

Panicum microcarpon, Muhl., I have not seen from the state. It is mentioned in the list as “(frequent) — Driggs.”

Panicum sphaerocarpon, Ell. North Bloomfield, August 2, 1901; open field south of the railroad cut; abundant.

Eragrostis major, Host, — a form. New Haven, July 21, 1901; plentiful and noticeable.

Eragrostis reptans, Nees. Cromwell, August 19, 1901; pure sand, shores of the Connecticut river; plentiful.

Eragrostis Purshii, Schrader. North Bloomfield, August 2, 1901; open dry field south of the railroad cut.

Glyceria elongata, Trin. Canton, August 14, 1901; mountain woods about Mt. Horr., few plants.

Poa debilis, Torr. Pomfret, July 4, 1901; Wolf Den vicinity; local as far as observed. Listed from but one other place in the state.

Agrostis intermedia, Scribn. South Windsor, September 24, 1901; dry open woodlands along the southern border of the town.

Festuca tenella, Willd., *Asplenium acrostichoides*, Sw., and *Viola ovata*, Nutt. do not appear in the list, but are a part of our general flora.

Sagittaria rigida, Pursh, is abundant in wet sand along the shores of the power house pond at Tariffville.

EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

[*Carex Muhlenbergii*, var. *enervis*, reported by Mr. Driggs from Stamford, is a rather frequent form of the species in the southern portions of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts — Ed.]

EARLY RECORDS OF *LEONTODON* IN AMERICA. — In a recent note on the “fall dandelions” of North America (RHODORA, iii. 293) I made the statement that *Leontodon autumnalis* was apparently first recorded as an established plant hereabouts in the 4th edition of Gray’s Manual. Mr. T. O. Fuller has kindly called my attention to the fact that the plant was recorded not only in the 1st edition of the Manual (1848) but that by both Bigelow and Pursh it was reported as early as 1814. By what peculiar influence I was led to overlook these definite reports in standard floras and to fix upon the 4th edition of the Manual as the starting point of our records I am now unable to recall. There is, however, no question that the *Apargia autumnalis* of Bigelow and of Pursh is exactly the *Leontodon autumnalis*, L. Bigelow in the 1st edition of *Florula Bostoniensis* said “This plant, probably an emigrant from Europe, has over-run the vicinity of this

place, and grows in almost every kind of soil. It begins flowering in June and July, and is nearly the last plant that yields to the frosts of November," while Pursh in the same year reported the plant "In pastures on roadsides: New England." Since Pursh's explorations in America were carried on between 1799 and 1811 it is probable that the plant had become introduced very early in the last century. Michaux apparently did not mention the plant in 1803 and in Manasseh Cutler's Account of some of the vegetable productions of this region, published in 1785, there is no mention of any plant which seems satisfactorily referable to *Leontodon autumnalis*.—
M. L. FERNALD.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS ESTABLISHED IN WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS. — About the first of October it was reported to me that the Trumpet Honeysuckle was growing wild in the south part of the town of Westford. I have been to see the place, and found in a pasture on the Amos Leighton farm three spots where the plant was growing on the eastern slope of the pasture, among berry bushes, sweet fern, blackberry vines, etc. At the first station the Lonicera was abundant and covered a space 15 feet in diameter. At the second there were only a few roots under a walnut tree. Miss Leighton told me she had only seen one blossom here, and that one was white. The third station had five or six strong plants. All the stations were within a quarter of a mile or less from each other, and all a half a mile from the farm house. As I do not find that this Lonicera has been reported from many towns in Middlesex County, its occurrence at Westford may be a matter of interest. — EMILY F. FLETCHER, Westford, Massachusetts.

THE Handbook of the Trees of New England¹ is a real handbook which will be heartily welcomed by every one who knows or cares to know anything about our trees. Although treating primarily the trees of New England, the book is practically as useful throughout the Northern States and Canada, for it is only an exceptional tree of the North which does not occur within the New England States.

¹ Handbook of the Trees of New England, with Ranges throughout the United States and Canada, by Lorin L. Dame, S. D. and Henry Brooks. Plates from original Drawings by Elizabeth Gleason Bigelow. Boston, Ginn & Company, 1902. Trade edition (cover with gold lettering), \$1.50; school edition (black lettering), \$1.25.